

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 18 as follows:

--In one exemplary implementation, interconnection between redundant telephony call processing sites can be implemented using transparent LAN bridging over a WAN. FIG. 2 illustrates exemplary configuration of a router in the interconnecting WAN for transparent LAN bridging using a bridge virtual interface (BVI) group. Normally, a router cannot have more than one interface connected to the same LAN, i.e., with the same IP address and subnet mask. However, if these interfaces connect to different segments of the same LAN, they can be interconnected and declared part of the same bridge virtual interface group. A bridge virtual interface group is a collection of interfaces on a router which together act as a single interface connected to a single subnet. For IP routing purposes, the interfaces in the BVI group share a single subnet address mask that ~~correspond~~ corresponds to the virtual subnet (LAN) consisting of several segments.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 22 as follows:

--While FIG. 2 illustrates bridging between geographically separate subnets using a single router, in most situations, the interfaces that need to be bridged are located remotely from each other. Therefore, bridging over a WAN is required. FIG. 3 illustrates a generic solution for transparent LAN bridging over a WAN. In FIG. 3, LAN switches LAN switch A 108 and LAN switch A1 114 112 need to be bridged. The bridging is performed by router A 110 and router A1 114. Exemplary protocols for performing the WAN bridging will be described in more detail below.--